REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,672.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

PROPERTY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-3 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PERAIM, Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochul, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers leaving for Penang, for inducements for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messagories Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 3,356 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 30th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
„ do. 21st January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SUEZ are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	456	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2735	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	From Liverpool.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct. 13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov. 3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	27th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars pply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEERO-SHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

BAPOOROW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.

(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. Schrottky, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver-Complaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as dictated in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co., 9, Meadow Street, and at the Depot, No 54, Kalbadavic Road.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November 1876, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last.

2nd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Lalchund Khengar and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, made by the Directors.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW SORABJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November 1876. Secretaries.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 23rd November 1876, both days inclusive.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
GRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale : o encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY 23RD NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Vaudeville by J. R. Planche,
LOAN OF A LOVER.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"My Queen" ..... (Cavatina) ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
"La Cachuca" ..... (Pas Seul) ..... Miss Ada Ford.
"Twins" ..... (Comic Song) ..... Mr. R. Harrison.
"Those Tassels on her Boots" ..... (Serio-comic Song).. Miss Marian Ford.

"WHEN A LITTLE (DUET) FARM WE KEEP."
Miss MINNIE WILLIAMS & Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

"Redowa" ..... (Pas de Deux) ..... Miss Marian Ford & Miss Ada Ford.

THE PARSEE BELLE,
FAVORITE CHARACTER DUET.

Goolbai Jamsetjee ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
Doctor Festonjee ..... Miss Marian Ford.
"Little High-heeled Boots" ..... (Song and Dance). Miss Flora Ford.
"The Pilgrim of Love" (Recitative and Aria) ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Samuel the Great" .. (Negro Delineation) ..... Mr. R. Harrison.
"Blue-eyed Violets" .. (New Ballad) ..... Miss Minnie Williams.

TREBLE IRISH JIG
IN CHARACTER BY
THE SISTERS FORD.

To conclude with
"SHOO FLY"
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALKROUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MRS. A. LOVETT, PROPRIETRESS of the BYCULLA LAUNDRY in LOVE LANE, begs to inform her Constituents and the European Inhabitants of Bombay in general that she has REMOVED her place of business to KRETWADY CROSS LANE, and that it will for the future be known as THE BOMBAY STEAM LAUNDRY.

All orders to her Address will be promptly attended to. TERMS MODERATE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

KEILLER'S MARMALADE.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas.
Per 2 lbs. do. 14 do.
Sole Agents.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,
roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. Per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons: fitted in various degrees of completeness,
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 :
Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ; CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling ; by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,
THACKER, VINING & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.
FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.
Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY.—To close consignment, a few dozens Pale, Dry SHERRY, at Rs. 19 per dozen. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

CONCERT.—The Organ Committee will give an AFTERNOON CONCERT on MONDAY, the 27th instant, in the Town Hall. ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 550. DOG-CART HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 350. "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, TURN OUT—BROUGHAM HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 1,200. To be seen up to 10 A.M. at Dr. GRAHAM'S, 172, Malabar Hill.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD. Apply to Dr. THOM.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, ROSE & CO.'S SYMPATHETIC PIANO at the Portuguese House near Post Office Chowkey, Middle Colaba. Apply to Mr. BRITO, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from
THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

GENTLEMEN'S
SUPERIOR SHIRTS & HOSIERY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SHIRTS.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting, Patterns on application of the following New Materials :—

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six	36 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached. The latest designs	Six	30 0
LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six	25 0
SUPER LONG CLOTH, with our NEW THREE FOLD FRONT for Indian Washing, an introduction, all should take advantage of	Six	28 0
EXTRA SUPER, the best Linen and Longcloth for Dress and Special Wear	Six	31 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain or Fancy Colours	Six	52 0
The Very Best Flannel Made, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain Colours, Fancy Stripes or Checks	Six	52 0
Printed Spun Silk	Six	72 0

COLLARS.

Made from Pure Irish Linen Three Fold.
With Extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

The Pall Mall, Stand up	6	8
„ Military, do. low	6	8
„ Harvard, Turned Corner	6	8
„ Shakespeare } Turned Down	6	8
„ West End }		
„ West End } With Cambric Tie attached	7	0
„ Harvard }		

HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton Socks	9	8
Do do	10	8
Do do	13	8
Extra Super Balbriggan Finish	15	8
Fancy Striped Cottons	14	8
Super „ „	18	0
Extra Super „ „	19	0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	18	8
Super do	21	0
Extra Super Embroidered	26	0
Fine Striped Merino, a variety of Patterns	24	0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	25	0
Stout Knitt do per pair	3	8

KNICKBOCKER HOSE.

Plan Ribbed Merino per pair	5	8
Stout Knitt Lambswool do.	5	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Bathing Drawers per pair	2	0
Fine Dressed cotton, six for	24	0
Super do do with double seats	30	0
Extra Super, very thin and soft, Balbriggan Finish	45	0
Trunk Drawers for Riding, fitting closely above knee	27	0
Fine Summer Merino Drawers	} 45	0
Double Seats, do do		
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills	39	0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool for Homeward Travellers	} 45	0

GENTS' PANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino Finish	} 14	8
Super „ Merino		21 0
"Our Special make," very soft and shrinkless	} Six	25 0
Summer Merino medium substance		27 0
Real India Gauze Half Silk	} Six	40 0
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills		39 0
Real Scotch Shetland Wool, Long Sleeves	} 45	0
Cardigan Jackets	10	8
Fine Berlin Wool	21	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES,	Wheel or Drop Feed.	For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „	with Roll Presser.	
„ „	with combination Presser.	
„ „	"Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)	

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay ; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo ; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AND GIFTS.

Grand Auction Sale of most superb and very costly real and very old Japanese bronzes in immense varieties, silk fancy goods, &c., lately imported direct from Japan, being the first batch of the opening season.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. take this present opportunity of respectfully informing their kind friends, customers, and the public at large that they have received instructions to submit to the public the unreserved Auction Sale of undermentioned Japanese most superb and very old real bronze ware in great varieties, such as birds, vases, firestands, &c., silk fancy goods, such as ladies shawls, neckties, scarves, scarfs, netts, handkerchiefs, silk embroidered cushion covers, pieces of grass cloth, &c., equal to none better yet imported, to which they solicit an inspection.

The sale will commence on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at the premises in Medows Street, No. 49.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

About 10,000 Manila cigars and cheroots.
10 bales grey shirtings.
15 cases Turkey red prints.
1 case of Cashmere cloth.
3 cases white flannel.

On account of Esmalljee Mohmedally.

593—21/40—6 cases iron wire Ex S.S. Mer saleh.
H C A & Co.—159/68—8 cases sail needles Ex S. S. Peshawur.

On account of Haptoola Caderbhoy.

H C—827—1 case coloured tissue paper Ex S.S. Jupiter.

On account of Rahimtoola Nooroodeen.

R N—983 1/2—1 case Methyl Green Ex S.S. Timor.

On account of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy—

H C } 757 } Co. } 3738-41—3 cases polished plate glass Ex J.C. Stevenson.
C } 883-9—2 cases gilt frames, Ex Virginia Schilizzi.

On account of whom it may concern—

J S | 272—50 dozens cotton vests.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, &c., at No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, above Messrs. Rogers and Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of No. 9, Forbes Street, the household furniture of a gentleman comprising blackwood drawing room, dining room, dressing and washband tables, reel ning couches, sideboard, easy and without arm chairs, wardrobe, cupboard, chest of drawers, screens, campcots, teapoys, and office camp table, sample piece, camphorwood chest of drawers, iron four-post bedstead, mahogany dressing glass, eight day clock, sewing machine, hanging argand lustre, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF BENGAL DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the warehouse of Sha Kunchordass, Purshotum, and on account and at the risk of Patell Vizbhoocundass Amruthall.

275 bags Bengal dry ginger and ex Edith Warren
176 bags Bengal dry ginger.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a first rate Mahogony Billiard Table by Cox and Yeman with Cues, Racks, Marking Boards and Pool, Pyramid and Billiard Balls complete, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises, formerly in the occupation of the French Bank.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Rampart Row, the valuable furniture and Billiard Table of the Bombay Chess Club, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, cruet-stand, dish covers, waiters, curry and gravy dishes, tea-pots, table candlesticks, Mappin's best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such has dining tables, drawing room, side, card, washband, and dressing tables, mallet, pattern arm chairs, sideboard, waiters, screen, tete-a-tete, easy chair, hatstand, settee, cloths press, a first rate Mahogany full sized slate bed billiard table by Cox and Yeman with cues, cuestands, rests, racks, longcues, halfbutt, billiard, pool and natural balls, pool marking and scoring board, of six light gas lamps, &c., complete chess boards with men, table linen, dispenss and cookroom furniture and utensils, gar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND NOV. 1876.

THE eventual result of the present political situation in Europe becomes more and more difficult to estimate every hour. Yesterday's telegrams published this morning had an unquestionably warlike aspect, and the news they brought was evidently so regarded in London, Consols having declined from 95¾ to 95½ and French Rentes from 104½ to 104. The messages of yesterday's and to-day's date issued in the form of an extra this forenoon have, however, a much more pacific tone, the utterances of the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, being as strongly in favour of peace as they well could be. But it must be borne in mind that the Czar's statements were made so far back as the 2nd and Prince Gortschakoff's on the 7th instant, since when their amicable expressions have been much belied by the warlike preparations on the part of Russia, while the acts of the English Government do not look as if they placed complete reliance on the good faith of the Russian assurances. We at a distance from the seat of information, and with only very meagre telegrams to go upon, are not perhaps well qualified to form a reliable estimate of the future course of events, but it certainly seems to us that the position was never more critical, and notwithstanding the assurances of Russia to the contrary, we certainly look on war as more probable than peace. In the meantime, however, and in fact until the Conference has concluded its deliberations, we must be prepared for a continuance of these contradictory telegrams from day to day, and business in consequence may be expected to be unsettled and unsatisfactory.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady but closed quiet, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales and prices remain as last quoted. Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, although Grey Shirtings are given 1¼d. per piece lower than on Friday. The state of affairs on the Continent is, of course, the influence to which all eyes are turned for the time being, and, as the result of it may be, so will the Cotton Market in all probability turn. We cannot help thinking, however, that the enormous receipts at the American ports will ere long produce an adverse effect, and even should peace be definitely arranged, and prices take an upward start in consequence, the pressure of American Cotton on the market, unless the arrivals fall off, would probably cause an early reaction.

Monday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 12 cents, but February shipment has advanced from 12 3/16 to 12¼ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	50,000	37,000	36,000
Three days' „	77,000	60,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,510,000	1,398,000	1,168,000

At the Liverpool E. India Wool Sales Reuter reports that 13,500 bales will be offered. Prices have advanced 10 per cent.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £103,000 for South America and £70,000, destination unknown, is advised, making a total of £525,000 since last return.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 54d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day and for Bank Bills rates are again 1-16d. higher. Private Bills, however, are still nominally as the same rate as yesterday, and there is almost nothing offering, sellers preferring apparently to await the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to what the average rate of allotment will be, but the favourite estimate seems to be about 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 8 13/16d. per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight	ls. 9d.	„
Credits 3	„ ls. 9 1/16d.	„
Documents 3	„ ls. 9¼d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, notwithstanding the more favourable character of the latest telegrams from London, is weaker again to-day, with more sellers than buyers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 97¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been somewhat irregular, Spinning and Weaving Companies being firm and generally higher, while other things are dull. Bank of Bombays have lost one per cent. of yesterday's improvement. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 and Frere Land Rs. 2 per share lower. Fire Companies are out of favour, but nominally unchanged. Spinning and Weaving shares have been in active request owing to the quiet accounts from Home respecting Cotton coupled with a good demand for local Yarns at hardening rates. Alexandra have declined Rs. 30 per share, but with this exception, our list of quotations shows a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON continues quiet with but a very limited business doing. The demand in Liverpool for Surats to arrive is small in the extreme, and this coupled with rising Exchange here is against exporters, while holders are rendered very firm by the steady buying of the local mills. Prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at previous rates. Some small engagements have been made by steamer for Liverpool at half £1-1-89 half £2, but there is but very little cargo offering. By sail the nominal quotation is £2, but there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are dull with a downward tendency. Higher Exchange and greater ease in Manchester have brought out sellers, but the dealers do not seem disposed to operate to any very great extent unless at a material concession. English Yarns are barely steady, but there is still an active demand for local Spinning at quite previous rates.

COALS are firm and a considerable enquiry exists for speculation in late shipment *via* Cape, but there are no cargoes offering. By steamer 500 tons Davison's West Hartley has been sold at Rs. 19 alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	194 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	675
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	80,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 „*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	1,200	1,000	16	do.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	60*	2,450
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowanigunj M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,500	170	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	850
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,030
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,085
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,055
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,180
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	all	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,066
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,069
K. Mancunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	975
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	10,00
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,000
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's	1,200	1,000	70	..	850
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,350
Sassoon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	930
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	960
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	800
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondersdha Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	999
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	600

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3 0	p. c.	47
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13 9 7 6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 6	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2 1 13 6	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1	000 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6 9 15	do.	235

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 18th November, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	45,683	0	0
Merchandise	97,735	0	0
Others Receipts	470	0	0
Telegraph	728	0	0
Total Rs.	1,44,616	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,469	0	0
Merchandise	70,874	0	0
Other Receipts	529	0	0
Telegraph	803	0	0
Total Rs.	1,53,615	0	0
Decrease Rs.	8,999	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE s. s. DROMEDARY, 129 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, sailed yesterday for Nowanuggur, with Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and one hundred followers as passengers.

THE SHIP GEORGE F. MANSON, 1,379 tons, Captain C. R. Humphry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 19th), with a cargo of 1,953 tons coal. The vessel is consigned in the Captain.

THE following telegram from the Collector of Nellore to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been published :—"The ship *Prince Waldemar*, of new Brunswick, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with salt and crew of twenty-nine men, was wrecked off this coast, probably a fortnight since. One man, Olison, a Swede, was washed ashore near Veeramgunta, and is all well. He reports that some got away on the life-boat and rafts."

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Geo F. Manson	Humphry	Liverpool, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
22	Landseer(s)	Dixon	Ballasore.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.
	Dromadary (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Nowanuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Naples (s)	Eaton	Bombay, Nov 8.
	India (s)	Rogers	Moulmein, Nov 9.
	Timour	Henderson	Dundee, June 21.
18	Nimrod	Bews	Moulmein, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
17	Celia (s)	.....	.....
	Poonah (s)	.....	.....
	Japan (s)	.....	.....
	Precursor (s)	.....	.....
18	Andromeda	.....	.....
	Carpathian	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER INDIA.—Miss Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Foileau and 3 servants, Mr. T. Edwards, Mr. W. Munt and servant, Mr. G. K. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Sethna and ayah, Mr. Windly and servant, Mr. W Paxton, Mr. Hedger, 7 men 3-5 Brigade R. A., Miss Gleeson, Mr. J. Tobin, 3 natives, and 28 deck.

PER NIMROD.—Mrs. Bews an1 family, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Young.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY NAPLES.—Minnie Warren, Lady Melville and Nimrod.

BY INDIA.—Passed two Ships and one Barque 230 miles S. E. of E. C. L., also one light Iron Ship 50 miles S. E. of E. C. L.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	James Beazley	.....	Sunderland.
	Dharwar	.....	Sunderland.
19	Poonah (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	20 Cosmopolite	.....	Coconada.
	Japan (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
18	Sea Gull (s)	.....	London.
	Madura (s)	.....	Bombay.
19	Kingdom of Italy	.....	Coconada.
	St. Anne	.....	Coconada.
	Mabrotta (s)	.....	Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER P. AND O. STR. POONAH.—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. D. Fielding, Dr. Carey, Solomon and Mr. Evan's syce (deck), and Mr. A. Money. To Galle—Mr. Williams and Mr. Martin. To Bombay.—Six Portuguese. To Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Spink. To Southampton.—Mr. Re'erend, infant and ayah, Mrs. Wood, two children and ayah, Mrs. Bowett, three children and two ayahs, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and ayah, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. R. White, Mr. R. Wilkinson.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER P. AND O. STR. POONAH.—From Madras to Southampton—Mrs. Whitton and two children, Mrs. Whyte, child, two infants and servant, and Mrs. Thompson and child, and Capt. William Clerk. To Bombay.—Mr. H. Seward, and Col. W. Clarke.

PER S. S. MADURA—To Calcutta.—Dr. Lamprey, wife, three children, and Mr. R. Lethbridge.

PER S. S. MARRATTA—To Cocconada.—Captain Gillham and wife, Miss Locke, five children Mr. and Mrs. Jarvice. To Visagapatam.—Inspector W Watters, Sappers and Miners.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s 603—bundles nail rod iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Streathleven s—7 bundles copper bolts, Nurrotumdass Tribhow, dass ; 28 boxes bar soap, Joonus Nuthoo.

FROM LONDON.

Suez s—213 casks ale, Sorabjee and Eduljee.
Abydos s—61 cases brandy, cutlier, Palmer and Co.
Tanjore s—10 boxes whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khiva s—1 hogshead brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Tartar s—2 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—9 cases provision, Bolton and Co,

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—cases butter, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 25 cases hock 3 Grendons ; 54 cases corks, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co ; 100 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Scokhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven s—3 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 149 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 50 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee 29 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vasumjee ; 300 cwts. cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Mogjee Ebanjee ; 68 bales cotton, Narandass Rajaram and Co.
Branksome Hall s—235 cwts coir yarn ; Morarjee Natha ; 850 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,372 cwts myrabollams, Rali Brothers ; 275 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum ; 125 cwts. coffee, Thackersee Khetsee ; 567 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 18 bales wool, Nobraj Narotumdas ; 402 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 23 bales wool, Gordhun Lilladur ; 1,600 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—7 bales carpets, Chand Mahomedally ; 375 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—99 bags wheat, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Cerdic, 2,644½ cwts. linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—98 bags wheat, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mars s—159 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, B Clason, and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—21 cases indigo, Hajee Zanol Abdeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—5 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Allana ; 20 bale wool, E D Sassoon ; 27 bales twist, Hajee Abdoolt Noor Mahamed ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Esmok Ellias ; 10 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 41 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 30 bales twist, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st Nov. 1876.

Means or observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah 29.955
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum Do.	(read at 9-30 a.m.)... 71·8
General Direction of wind	..N, NNE, NE, ENE, NW. NNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	219

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Mayne, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 20.

Bedford, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 21.

Donald, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Doolalee.
Waring, Major, Bombay Chief Inspr of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Shortt, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Mhow.
Warren, Major, Bengal R H A, on duty, from ——.

NOVEMBER 22.

Heath, Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 20.

Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Thorpe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Bradshaw, Capt, Madras 26th Regt N I, to join, to Delhi.
Thorp, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Augur.
Brock, Capt, Bombay Sappers and Miners, from leave, to Kirkee.
Hassard, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Mayne, Capt, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, to Delhi.
Dyke, Capt, Bombay 108th Regt, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Dautra, Surg, Bengal Medl Ser, on leave, to Broach.

NOVEMBER 22.

Brown, Surg Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, to Surat.
Beazley, Major, Bombay Sikd Yeo, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
McCracken, Surg, Bengal Army Medl Dept, on duty, to Umballa

HIGH COURT.—23RD NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LONG CAUSES.

636-76—Hearn and C—Hajee Joomas &c. vs Dhunjee Jadowjee, —Transferred from Chamber.
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Taxigie, Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N N Kothare—Harechandra Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Bin Shaik—In person.
319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Emnabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy —J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Vithul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Soloman and another vs Ezekiel Soloman, &c.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomees vs Bai Shaffiabebee, widow—M H Khan.
183-76—P Kavasjee—Allarakia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Hajee —Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

269-76—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B. and another—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama—Part heard.
42-74—Hearn and C—Sitabai vs Vitoba Fandoorang and others —M M Munshi.
543-75—Macfarlane—Memon Hajee Assan vs Balkrishna Bhasker—Tyabjee and Sayani.
478-74—Jefferson and Payne—Goculdas Curumsey vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
237-76—Jefferson and Payne—Muncherjee Sheriadjee vs Nupoo Dhurmsee and another—Crawford and Bovey.

HIGH COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LONG CAUSES.

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Adam—Hajee Joomas &c. vs Dhunjee Jadowjee—Part heard.
Hearn and C—Sitabai vs Vitoba Fandoorang and others—M M Munshi—Part heard.
Jefferson and Payne—Goculdas Curumsey vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.
Jefferson and Payne—Muncherjee Sheriadjee vs Nupoo Dhurmsee and another—Crawford and Bovey—Part heard.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, MR. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd „
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay MR. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOULISTON—November 21st, at Bombay, the beloved wife of J. M. Houliston, Esq., Audit Dept., G. I. P. Railway, aged 26.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNOX—November 20th, at Naini, Allahabad, the wife of G. E. Knox, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MEDLEY—November 14th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Colonel Medley, R. E., of a son.
MILLER—November 15th, at Madras, the wife of Captain W. Miller, 37th Grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

IRVINE—CRAWFURD—November 16th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, J. H. Irvine, Esq., of Wynaad, to Edith, second daughter of the late Thomas Crawfurd, Esq.

DEATHS.

HUME—November 15th, at Sitapur, Veterinary Surgeon James Hume, aged 27 years.
ROWLANDSON—November 17th, at Kilpauk, Madras, Amy Louisa, the beloved child of Major George Rowlandson, M. S. C., (Officiating Wing Officer 10th Regt. M. I.,) aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

AND so His Imperial Majesty the Autocrat of all the Russias, who looked a few weeks ago with delight upon the frothy, sentimental agitation in England which assisted the ambitious plans of the dominant party in his Empire, has altered his mind now and does not like the situation! The only interpretation we can put upon this morning's telegrams is that Alexander, since he has had an opportunity of watching the Bulgarian atrocity agitation burst like a soap bubble in the political atmosphere of England and the substitution in its place of a strong determined feeling against Russian schemes of aggression upon Constantinople, does not appreciate the change, and thinks that on the whole it would be better to have peace after all. But we do not place much reliance upon either Prince Gortschakoff's despatch or the Czar's speech. The Prince is a statesman who has already succeeded in overreaching English statesmen by mere craft—a fact which is well known to the gentlemen who composed Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet; and the Czar is known to be a weak-minded ruler who speaks peace from the bottom of his heart and acts war because he is compelled to do so by his warlike son and the impetuous following of the Czarovitch. Under these circumstances, before we can again believe in the probability that the peace of Europe will remain unbroken, we must have stronger proofs of Russia's sincerity than a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff or the vehement protestations of the Czar. We must, in fact, see some of Russia's *actions*. So long as her doings are entirely opposed to the sentiments she is now uttering with so much unction, it would be folly to believe that she has not other ends in view than a philanthropical desire to ameliorate the condition of Turkey's Christian population. There is nothing in Prince Gortschakoff's despatch which implies that Russia will act honestly in future. If the words of the telegram are to be relied upon, the Russian Minister is simply endeavouring to shelter behind vague diplomatic sentences the unjustifiable position which his country has taken up against Turkey. He urges the "subordination and integrity of Turkey to guarantees "which humanity and the peace of Europe alike "demand." Who has made Russia a judge and a ruler as to humanity and Turkish affairs? There has always been a struggle at Constantinople for supremacy of influence between England and Russia; and the results of the Crimean Invasion would have given England a preponderating influence over the Porte if she had not consented to be bound by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, which wisely laid it down that Turkey should be protected not by Russia alone or by England alone but by the Great Powers of Europe. What right, then, has Russia to assume to be the dictator to Turkey and the special champion of Turkey's Christian subjects? It is notorious that she has already thrust her fist through one portion of the Treaty; but does she think that she will be allowed to do as she pleases with all the other parts? Does she, for instance, think that England, no matter what the other Great Powers may do, will consent to see Russia assume a trust which was reposed in the hands not of any single Power but in the hands of all the Powers? It is clear that Russia must abandon the position she has taken up of assuming to be the special champion of the Christian Principalities in Turkey, and in virtue of that self-created appointment threatening the Porte whenever she chooses to do so. Such a position could never be acquiesced in by England, because it would give Russia not only a monopoly of the humanity and philanthropy about which she talks so much but also an amount of political power which would more than compensate her for any expenditure of charitable intentions she might make on behalf of her Servian and Bulgarian friends. Such a position would, in fact, be tantamount to a gigantic Russian State being formed along the southern bank of the Danube, and to the establishment within the Turkish Empire of a power which could cripple the freedom of political action in Constantinople at any moment Russia chose to force a quarrel upon the Porte. The one great feature of Russia's recent policy has been to accustom the Powers of England to regard her as the legitimate champion of the Turkish Christians, and her most audacious propositions and demands have been founded upon the conviction that the non-interference of the Great Powers showed their acquiescence in her schemes. This is what has led her to dictate to Turkey in the extraordinary way she has been doing, to make the Servians take the field armed with her munitions of war and supported by her soldiers, and to step in front of the Servians and demand terms for them whenever they were beaten. It is her confidence in this false position which led her into seriously making the infamous proposal that she and Austria should divide the Danubian Principalities between them. She forgot, in the foolhardiness born of the impunity with which the apparent apathy of England and the other Great Powers had filled her, that Europe was not likely to admit the plea that either her "philanthropy" or her zeal against Mahomedanism gave her a right to seize upon a large and valuable tract of territory, nor did it occur to her that it was possible for them to conclude that the country that had crushed the life blood out of Poland, that had harried from mere motives of wanton ambition a vast portion of Central Asia, and that had festering sores of oppression and injustice within her own dominion, was not exactly calculated to be the Power in Europe best suited to bring a misgoverned province into a state of wealth, contentedness, and prosperity. In short, she yielded herself blindly to be guided by the old ambition that was one of the causes of the Crimean War and the ruin of poor Czar Nicholas. No one has more vividly pourtrayed this ambition than Kinglake, whose chapters on the transactions which brought on the war can be read with a peculiar life-like interest at the present moment. Says the historian, telling the tale of Russia's struggle for influence in Constantinople—

> When a great country is induced by virtue or by policy to refrain from using her physical strength against the Sovereign of a weaker State, she often solaces herself for this painful effort of moderation by showing her neighbour the error of his ways and giving him constant advice, and if it happen that two or more great Powers are thus engaged in tendering their rival counsels to the same State, they will be prone to struggle with one another for the ascendancy, and to do this with a zeal scarcely intelligible to men who have never seen that kind of strife. The prize contended for is commonly known by the name of 'influence' and although this moral sovereignty over foreign States may be a privilege of small intrinsic worth, the Princes and Statesmen who have once begun combating for the prize, and even the merchants and the travellers who have happened to be on the spot and to witness with any attention the animating incidents of the conflict, have generally had their zeal kindled. Now the Ottoman polity is of such a nature as almost to court this kind of interference. The practice of suffering the Christian Churches to live and thrive separate and apart without being subjected to any attempt at amalgamation has given to these communities so many of the privileges of distinct national existence that they long to make their independence still more complete, and to do this—not by attempting to lay their timid hands upon the government, but rather by becoming more and more separate, and at last dropping off from the Empire. Therefore, instead of harbouring schemes for rising in the arms against the Sultan, they have accustomed themselves to seek to form ties of a political and religious kind with foreign States and to appeal to them for protection against their Ottoman rulers. Here then, of course, a gaping cleft was open to receive the wedge which diplomatists call a 'Protectorate.' Russia claimed a moral right to protect the ten or fourteen millions of Turkish subjects who constituted the Greek Church and she availed herself of some loose words which had crept into the old treatt of Kainardji as a ground for maintaining that this moral claim was converted into a distinct right by treaty engagement. Austria, armed with treaties, was empowered to protect the Roman Catholic worship, but France had always been accustomed to busy herself in watching over the portion of the Latin Church which was connected with Palestine and Syria. It is true that the Armenian, the Coptic, and the Black Churches were without any recognized foreign patron, and flourished quite as well as their protected brethren, but the numbers composing these Churches were comparatively small, and it may be said that the bulk of the Christian population of Turkey had contracted the habit of looking abroad for support.
>
> Again, the Turkish Government was always so sensible of the distinctness of the 'nations' held under its sway, and of the hardship of keeping Christians under the close subjection of the Moslem system, that even in the times when the Sultans were in the pride of their strength they generously allowed humble foreigners though living in Turkey to have the protection of their country's flag, and to enjoy immunities which (except in the case of Sovereigns and their embassies) the Governments of Christian countries have never been accustomed to give to any of their foreign guests. These privileges had been granted to the principal States of Europe by treaty engagements which went by the name of 'capitulations,' and they were so extensive that, except in regard to one or two specified descriptions of crime and outrage, a foreigner in Turkey who was a native of any of the States to whom these capitulations had been granted, was exempt from the laws of the country in which he dwelt. And these privileges were not even confined to foreigners, for Ambassadors at the Porte claimed and exercised a right of withdrawing a Turkish subject from the laws of his country by taking him into their service, or even by a mere written grant of protection; and the streets of Pera and Galata were filled with Orientals of various races who had contrived to be turned into 'Russians and 'Frenchmen,' or 'Englishmen.' Thus it resulted that not only the great communities forming Churches or 'nations' but also a great number of individuals, often clever, stirring and unscrupulous men, were always labouring to attract the interference of some one Power, furnishing it with ready grounds of dispute, and stimulating its desire for preponderance. But there was a broad difference between the protectorate of Russia and that of the other States of Europe, for whilst the Roman Catholic States could only reckon a few hundred thousands of clients, and whilst the Protestant subjects of the Porte were too few to form a body in the State, the number of Greek Christians who looked to Russia for protection amounted to from ten to fourteen millions. This fact gave great strength and substance to the pretensions of Russia, but on the other hand it made her interference in a high degree dangerous, for it was clear that if the guardianship of so vast a number of the Rayahs or Turkish subjects were to be suffered to lapse into the hands of a foreign Sovereign, the empire of the Sultans would pass away. All the great Powers of Europe were accustomed to press upon the Sultan the duty of conferring upon his people, and especially upon his Christian subjects, the blessing of good and equal government, but Russia urged these demands with the not unnatural desire to prepare for herself a firm standing ground in the midst of her neighbour's territory, whilst Austria and England being interested in averting the dismemberment of the Sultan's dominions, gave their counsel with a real view to make the Sultan do what they deemed to be for his own good.

It is thus clear that Russia has been drifting infatuatedly into the same course which led to war in 1854; and it is equally clear that unless Russia abandons it, and obeys the terms of the Treaty of Paris, upon which Lord Derby insisted in the despatch which Prince Gortschakoff has now professed to answer, the peace of Europe will be broken again. It is idle for Prince Gortschakoff to write despatches about humanity, to protest that Russia has no designs upon Constantinople, and to express regret that England should yield to what he is pleased to call "groundless fears concerning the policy of Russia;" it is equally futile for the feeble desperate Czar to shake hands with Lord Loftus and protest upon his word of honour that he has no intention of acquiring the possession of Constantinople, and that if Russia *was obliged to occupy Bulgaria it would only be temporarily*; nor is it less ridiculous for the utterer of these words to denounce the idea that Russia intends to conquer India as absurd and impossible. Mere words will not suffice to keep the peace of Europe. Russia must give signs of abandoning the pretensions she has set up to the Championship of the Christian population of Turkey. If the Slavs are illtreated let them appeal, as they have constantly been doing, to the Great Powers of Europe, and pressure will be brought upon the Porte to redress their specific grievances; but it would be manifestly subversive of all hope of maintaining the peace of Europe if a power so deeply interested in the disintegration of the Turkish Empire as Russia is were to be allowed to assume the right of identifying herself with the Danubian Principalities and that of demanding privileges in their name whenever her interests tempted her to do so. In political crises such as the present Empires do not rely upon mere handshakings and sacred words of honour. They must have deeds; and it must be confessed that the Czar's allusion to the occupation of Bulgaria, his recent speech in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 22ND NOV.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council met to-day, Sir Henry Norman presiding. Mr. Hobhouse presented and explained the report of the Select Committee on the Specific Relief Law Amendment Bill. Mr. Hope presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Opium Law Amendment Bill and postponed the presentation of the report on the Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. Mr. Bayley introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to treasure trove. Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee acting with Subordinate Committees in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

POSTPONMENT OF DEPARTURE OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, 21ST NOV.

The departure for India of the 12th Lancers has been suspended; the regiment has been ordered to remain at Shorncliffe.

RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to the Great Powers has appeared, dated 7th November; it is written in reply to Lord Derby's despatch of 30th October last. In it is urged the subordination and integrity of Turkey to guarantees which humanity and the peace of Europe alike demand. Russian designs upon Constantinople are therein disavowed.

Another despatch from the same pen, dated 22nd Oct., regrets that England should yield to groundless fears concerning the policy of Russia.

IMPORTANT UTTERANCES OF THE CZAR.—PROBABILITIES OF PEACE BEING UNDISTURBED.

LONDON, 22ND NOV.

Lord Loftus on the 2nd instant had a most cordial audience of the Czar, who urged complete agreement between Russia and England, whose aims His Majesty said were identical. The Emperor gave his sacred word of honour that he had no intention of acquiring the possession of Constantinople and if Russia was obliged to occupy Bulgaria it would only be temporary; he deplored England's distrust of Russia. The idea that Russia intended the conquest of India was absurd and impossible.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

LONDON, 22ND NOV.

Sir William Hackett has been gazetted Chief Justice of Ceylon.

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

The Indian Transport Serapis has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The British India S. N. Company's s. s. Merkara arrived at Suez to-day, homeward bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 21ST NOV.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 23rd ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 21ST NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1/2
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4/2
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	104
Bar Silver	54

The sum of £103,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America, and £71,000, destination unknown.

Arrivals—Gloamin, Walmer Castle, and Hydaspes.

DEPARTURE.—Copia.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Negapatam last week, says:—"We are just having our rains here, and as we have had a good fall or two, things are looking fresh and green again. Grain, which went up a short time ago, is coming down again; and hereabouts the fears as to the crops have been partially dissipated."

THE Madras Government have, through the Bank of Madras, sent another remittance of one lac and five thousand rupees for relief works at Bellary. The remittance was contained in 406 boxes, consisting chiefly of copper coins. 250 boxes were conveyed by the mail train an Saturday and the balance on Sunday.

IT is stated that the Commander-in-Chief has strictly prohibited all officers, serving on or near the North-Western Frontier, from giving rifles to hill men. His Excellency has further ordered that no officer is empowered to grant any pass to a soldier returning to his home to carry any arms beyond a sword, pistol, or knife.

A SIGNIFICANT sign of the times is, as we read in the *Madras Times*, that the 36th Regiment, N. I., which was under orders to Mangalore to relieve the 34th Regiment, L. I., at that station will stand fast at Bangalore for another year. The move has been cancelled on account of the want of provisions and forage in the districts through which the two regiments would have had to march.

THE camps at Delhi will, it is said, be in charge of the following officers:—Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for the Viceroy's; Captain Pottinger, for Bombay; Captain John Gordon, for Madras; Captain J. S. Frith, for Bengal; Captain Marshall, for the Punjab camp; Captain Barrow, for Oudh; Captain Beauchamp and Mr. Mulock, for the N. W. P.; Captain Hughes Hallett, for the Central Provinces; and Captain Boileau, for Burma.

SYUD YAKOOB BEG, the Yarkand Envoy, accompanied by Captain Molloy and Tahsildar Mullick Kutubudin, arrived at Delhi on the 16th under a salute of fifteen guns. Having been invited by the Viceroy to be present at the Imperial Assemblage, he will remain at Delhi until it is over, the *Pioneer* states. A camp has been pitched for him outside the Cabul gate of the city, and carriages and horses have been placed at his disposal. He is received everywhere now with full ambassadorial honours, and will have every reason to be gratified with the hospitality of the British Government during his stay in India.

IT is proposed to erect a tomb over the grave of the late Mr. F. R. Scarlett, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore. As may be expected, the Lahore Bar takes a generous lead in the matter. Mr. Scarlett was, the *Indian Public Opinion* believes, its senior member. He enjoyed the implicit confidence of native clients, and both in his private and professional dealings, was one of the most honourable of men. His ability was of a striking order, though, unfortunately, his ill-health, occasionally, prevented its full display during the last few years of his life. He had also been a valuable servant of the State before he joined the Bar, and altogether is a great loss.

MR. J. A. BARRAL, Perpetual Secretary of the Central Society of Agriculture in France, writes in this Society's journal, on the 7th October 1876, that his experience with Caucasian Prickly Comfrey is that animals thrive well upon it, and that in the green state it contains 0·4 per cent. of azate, and is equal in richness to green maize. The total of azate substances is about one-third—a remarkable richness, and which justifies the high opinion that cultivators, who have tried it, have formed of the plant. Mr. Barral is the greatest authority in France on agricultural matters. He recommends caution in the selection of roots, as there are many varieties.

"UNTIL quite recently," says the London correspondent of the *Ceylon Times*, "H. E. Sir W. Gregory was living in the belief that a Colonial Governor's regular term of office was *five* and not six years, and as he will have completed the former period of service in March next, he made his preparations for then, leaving as a matter of course, without considering it necessary to communicate his purpose to the Secretary of State. It was only when an official friend, hearing the report that he was coming home, wrote to ask why he was not completing the full six years, that he realised the true state of the case, and then he had already made arrangements which he did not care to upset. Hence he resigns."

THAT much abused gentleman, Sir Stuart Hogg, seems not to have been so bad after all. Now that he is gone, the Calcutta papers are sounding his praises, *e. g.*, the writer of the *Englishman's Week*:—"I was glad to see a well-merited tribute of praise offered to Sir Stuart Hogg at one of the late Municipal meetings. There can be no doubt that he has served the Municipality honestly and efficiently. Faults he has no doubt, like all the rest of us; and mistakes he has doubtless made. Many years have gone by since the wise men discovered that *humanum est errare*, and time has but emphasized the truth of this axiom. Taking him all round, the Municipality will find it difficult to get hold of a better Chairman than Sir Stuart Hogg. I hope he will soon recover his health, and enjoy his holiday."

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Madras Athenæum* from Cuddapah, says that a merchant living at Prodatur in the Cuddapah district, by name Narayen Rungiah Chetty, has been for the past two months feeding at his own expense upwards of 2,000 people each daily. He commenced by giving cooked rice, and the number of people rose to 8,000. After a fortnight he discontinued giving rice, and substituted a paste made of ragit, known in Tamil as "kooloo." This he is continuing at considerable expense. Mr. Narayen Rhungiah Chetty has no stored grain with him, but purchases what he requires in the Madras market at six measures the rupee, and it is carried by rail to Prodatur. In such a time of distress as we are now passing through, we are of opinion, adds the *Athenæum*, that instances of such princely liberality should be drawn prominent attention to, and *pour encourager les outres* we think a kind word or a brief and friendly recognition from Government would not be out of place, to say nothing of their being highly deserved.

SOME of the Collectors having applied to Government for information as to the reports they should make of work done on the relief works, and pointing out the difficulty that arises of giving correct returns, the Government passed the following resolution:—

The Collector should be informed that the return called for must be furnished on each work, no matter how small. Some sort of muster must be kept, and it must be known, at least approximately, how much money has been disbursed during the week. Under these circumstances, it is not understood how any inseparable or great difficulty can be found in furnishing the returns ordered, at least with approximate accuracy. It is, of course, understood that they are not documents of account. Opportunity is taken to notice the weekly report of "rainfall, &c.," furnished by the Collector. The value of this return depends entirely on the manner in which it is filled up, and so important a column as that headed "condition of the people" should be filled up either by the Collector himself, or by some of the higher officers under him, and should not be left to inferior officers. These remarks are made in reference to the filling in of the column referred to in the return for the week ending 7th November 1876, *e. g.* No. 6, Shiggaon Taluka, where people are said to be in "consternation," while no one is employed on relief works, and jowari is selling at 12 seers or 24 lbs. per rupee! Also No. 10, Sangamner, where the remark is hardly grammatically expressed. Government have no desire to be hypercritical in such matters, but they wish to have the Collector's own views on so important a question as the condition of the people, or, at all events, the views of his assistants and superior officers.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 16th November, state that in Madras there has been abundant rain in Tanjore and two inches in Madura: slight and partial falls are reported from Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary, but there is no change in prospects in those districts. In Mysore half an inch of rain is reported from Bangalore: prospects have not improved. In Bombay prospects continue good in Sind and Guzerat; in Dharwar, Nassick, Poona, Ahmednugger and Sattara a little rain fell, but not enough to do much good; the distress continues unabated. In the Central Provinces there has been no rain, but except in the Godavery and Nimar districts no apprehensions are expressed at its absence. In Central India rain fell only at Ruttlam, and in Rajpootana a little at Ajmere and Tonk; prospects are good. In Berar rain is much required for the *rabi*. No rain fell in Bengal during the week, except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah: prospects are excellent everywhere except in the tracts devastated by the recent cyclone and stormwave. No rain is reported from Assam, the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, where prospects are good. In the Punjab showers fell only in Rawul Pindee.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE Municipal election for Ward No. 1, section Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade, of a member of the Corporation in the room of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., took place yesterday at the Municipal offices from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The population of this ward consists of 59,160 persons, of whom 304 were entitled to vote, being those ratepayers who had paid Rs. 50 or upwards for house, police, and lighting rates for 1876 on or before the 30th June last. Of the electors 152 were Parsees, 65 Hindoos, 38 Europeans, 15 Mahomedans, 5 Jews and Armenians, 4 Portuguese, and 25 representatives of companies. Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, the polling officer, has had a very tedious time of it, for not a single elector appeared before him up to noon.

There was only one candidate in the field, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, whose friends seem to have taken the matter of the election very coolly. The result was that between noon and 5 P. M. only five votes were recorded for him, one by a European gentleman and four by natives. At 6 P. M., the polling officer declared the result to be as follows:—Eight accepted votes, and one objected vote, for Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the ceremony of starting the engines of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company was performed in the presence of two or three European and a number of native gentlemen. The mills are situated on the premises of the Mazagon Land Company, from which latter the proprietors have taken a lease of 55,000 square yards of ground at a nominal monthly rental of Rs. 50. The present strength of the mill is 25,000 spindles, which commenced to work from yesterday. The loom shed has yet to be built, and the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone thereof was performed on the same occasion by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The astrologers having determined 9. A.M., to be the auspicious time, the engines were privately started at that hour yesterday, and the public ceremony took place in the afternoon. The engines are named "Shakurbaee" and "Dinshaw." This Spinning Company was first formed by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, who was appointed the secretary and agent. Having met with reverses in business, he assigned his rights to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who is now the secretary and agent. Among the gentlemen present on the occasion were Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Tapidas Varjdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, M. Gubbay, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Nursey Kessowjee, Martin Wood, Grattan Geary, Javerilal Umiashunker, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, Burjorjee R. Mody, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas, Lalchund Khengar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and others. Shawls were presented on the occasion to Mr. N. N. Wadia, the superintending engineer, to the contractors, and others connected with the mills. The assembly dispersed about 6 P. M. after partaking of refreshments, which were provided by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL JURY.—All the gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court at five minutes before ten this morning.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Amrota Nola, a cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Manajee Suzba, a cartman, for working his bullock in Duncan Road, the animal being lame of the left hind leg, was fined Rs. 3.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Nursee, woman, an ayah in the service of Mrs. Rose Haddrell, residing at Byculla, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, the property of her mistress, on the 19th instant, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

BRATTIE *vs.* SCHROTTKY.—This case, in which the defendant is charged with defamation of the complainant in a letter published in the *Times of India*, was fixed to come on before the Senior Magistrate yesterday. Mr. Jefferson appears for the prosecution; and Mr. Fletcher for the defence. By consent of the parties, the case stands adjourned until to-day at noon.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Esoubhoy Cadurbhoy, was committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 200, belonging to Hajee Vydina Hajee Essoof, from the person of complainant's daughter, named Fatmabebe.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Last week Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, pleader, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on behalf of Dinbai, the widow of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and laid the following information against a Parsee, named Nanabhoy Sorabjee Dalal. Dinbai on oath deposed—I am a widow and reside at Chunduwady. I know a Parsee by name Nanabhoy Sorabjee Dalal, and I had filed a suit against him in the Bombay Court of Small Causes to recover the sum of Rs. 833 in October last. The said suit came on for hearing on Wednesday, the 11th October last, before His Honour the First Judge, when a verdict was entered for the amount sued for in my favour. At the hearing of the said suit the said Nanabhoy pleaded limitation, and in order to support his plea he stated on oath that he had paid one lump sum of Rs. 300 on the 1st March 1876, after an interval of more than three years since the last payment of interest, whereas it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court by me and my witnesses that the interest was paid month after month in small sums. The said Nanabhoy further stated on oath that though a share broker, he kept no books of account, and in his cross-examination he stated that in order to make up the said amount of Rs. 300, paid by way of interest he borrowed a sum of Rs. 150 from one Sorabjee Dossabhoy in May last, which could not happen, as the said Nanabhoy stated that the endorsement of the payment of Rs. 300 was made when the monies were paid, viz:—on the 1st March 1876. That in order to deprive me of the fruits of the judgment I obtained against him, he applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, where also the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey was of opinion, that considering the amounts given in the schedule, the insolvent had books of account, but that he failed to produce them, and he therefore refused, on the 1st November instant, to grant the interim order as applied for by the said insolvent. I therefore charge the said Nansbhoy Sorabjee with giving false evidence in a Court of Justice, knowing the same to be false, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and also with secreting his account books which he may have been lawfully compelled to produce in a Court of Justice, and I pray that a warrant be granted for his arrest and he may be dealt with according to law. His Wordship granted the application.

HOONEA'S GANG.—We are glad to know that the special police under Major Daniell on special duty in connection with the capture of certain notorious dacoits have succeeded in capturing two more of the members of Hoonea's gang, named Goona Valva and Loonea Bhowarry. Major Daniell has thus been able to bring in six of this notorious gang, but there are several who still remain to be captured. We hope Major Daniell will soon succeed in capturing them all. He already deserves great credit for the energetic manner in which he has performed the special duty assigned to him. We hope that his efficient discharge of duty will be suitably noticed by the military authorities.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 22.

BLACKBOARD SERMON WITH SERVICE OF SONG.—We are requested to state that the REV. J. E. Robinson of America, who is now *en route* through Poona to Secunderabad, will preach in the Methodist Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Robinson proposes to make use of the blackboard so as to present his subject to the eye as well as to the mind. The method of teaching truth other than mathematical through the eye has been practised in logic, but has not until very recently been applied to religious truth. This is not object-teaching: that consists in showing the object itself; but this is the teaching of relations which are invisible by means of things which are visible. It facilitates the holding of the subject steadily before the mind. Mr. Robinson proposes, moreover, to endeavour to give additional freshness and interest to his subject by speaking to his audience a part of the time in spiritual songs with instrumental accompaniment. All are invited to attend.—*Id.*

THE CATTLE.—From Sholapore we learn that many of the buffaloes and cattle put on the waggons of the G. I. P. Railway for transmission to the pasture allotted by Government were so feeble that they could hardly be lifted into the waggons. As a matter of course a large number of these died by the way, and the expense and trouble of conveying them even a part of the way was thrown away. Orders, we hear, have now been given that only in future those cattle that are strong and likely to stand the journey are to be put into the trains. These facts show too clearly the terrible starvation that the surviving cattle have passed through. Perhaps, if even the weak cattle were kept at Sholapore and fed carefully for a few days, they might be able to stand the journey. At all events, there is no use putting dying creatures into waggons and expecting them to stand the shaking and exposure of the long journey from Sholapore to the Ghauts. In any circumstances we fear the loss of cattle will be great.—*Id.*

THE RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE FAMINE.—Grain is still pouring into Poona, Sholapore and the famine districts. Last week was the heaviest traffic week which the G. I. P. Railway has ever had. The receipts for traffic were about seven lakhs of rupees, two lakhs and a quarter of which were receipts for grain alone. The block at Kurjut still continues, though the grain is carried over the Ghauts as quickly as it is safe on account of the arrangements for the trains crossing each other. The Company are making two new crossings above the Ghauts. One between Kurkulla and Talligaum, and the other between Talligaum and Chinchwud. The line is only a single one between Khandalla and Poona, so that these crossings will greatly facilitate the working of special trains. The G. I. P. Railway deserve great credit not only for the rapid way in which they are pouring grain into these districts, but also for the good example they set in their care for the servants of the Company, and in the trouble they are taking (even in the press of traffic) to provide that they should have grain at a reasonable price.—*Id.*

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

We have already announced that the first Concert of the season will be given by the Organ Committee on Monday next, in the Town Hall, to commence at half past five o'clock. The following is the programme:—

Organ Offertoire	Lefebure	Wely.
Faritone Solo	The Trooper	Plumptree
Pianoforte Solo	Fantasia "Il Guarany"	Canonica.
Fiuto Duet	Pin Bella, pin bella	Hunden.
Organ	Prelude and Fugue	J.S.Bach.
Soprano and Bari-tone Duet	"Una sera D'amore"	Campana.

This promises to afford a great treat to all present on Monday, and we look forward to this Concert with anticipation of much enjoyment. An ex-professor, we hear, will play the Fantasia, and a young aspirant to honours on the organ will discourse Bach.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many samples of commercial Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half pint and pint bottles. London depot, 93½, Oxford-street. We found it in Bombay at the godowns of Messrs. B and A. Hormurjee, Elphinstone Circle.

[FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE MURDER CASE—SHAMMING INSANITY.

THE following special jury was sworn to try Marotee Wittoo Pandarkur, a Hindoo, for the murder of Dhaiee, a girl, by cutting her in numerous places with a knife:—

Mr. R. Baumbach	Mr. M. Mowat
,, Percy Benn	,, Byramjee Dadabhoy
,, F. D. Parker	,, Premchund Roychund
,, J. Munroe	and
,, W. B. Fellowes	,, Ezra Moses.

When the prisoner was placed in the dock he had to be held up by three or four police sepoys. He hung his head on his breast, moving his hands to and fro in front of his face, and when called on to plead in answer to the charge uttered only a low moaning sound.

The Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott) who appeared with Mr. Inverarity for the prosecution, said there was no doubt a preliminary question to be tried as to whether the prisoner was in a fit state to take his trial. Under the old practice, as his Lordship was aware, if a prisoner stood mute when called upon to plead, a jury had to be empanelled to decide whether he stood mute from malice or by visitation of God; but at present under section 120 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act, whether a prisoner was in a fit state to be tried was a question for the Court. The section said if any prisoner appeared at his trial to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court should try that fact, and, if satisfied such was the case, should give a special judgment that the prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and thereupon the trial should be postponed. The Court, he submitted, in that section meant the Judge.

His Lordship asked if there had been any reported decision by any High Court under that section.

The Advocate-General—No; but I am aware of, and there has been no similar proceeding in the Original Court since the Act came into operation.

His Lordship said he had great doubt as to what the Legislature meant by the word "Court" in that section. In other sections of the Act, the word "Court" was used in cases where the Judge was certainly meant, and in some sections "Judge" was used. There would not have been the slightest difficulty except for the new Act passed last year. He would much sooner take the opinion of the jury than decide the point himself. It was a rather singular inaccuracy in the Act that the mode of deciding such a question had not been more closely defined.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the prisoner, said there was a great deal of ambiguity in the section, and it was a matter he would leave to his Lordship to decide. He should think if the Legislature had intended to alter the old form of procedure, they would have expressed their intention more definitely.

His Lordship said the new Act did not appear to have formally repealed the practice formerly in force, and it appeared to him the safest plan would be to take the opinion of the jury. He should probably not disagree with any opinion a special jury might form on a question of fact, and if he gave a judgment agreeing with their verdict on the point, that would be perfectly safe. From that section, it was impossible to say what the Legislature meant when they framed it.

After some further discussion of the point, the jury were sworn to try whether the prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. The following evidence was offerd:—

Dr. Henry Blanc, the acting Senior Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital and Professor of Surgery at the Grant Medical College, said—I was one of a committee of medical men who examined the prisoner as to the state of his mind. Dr. Langley and Dr. Murphy acted with me on the committee. We saw him twice—on the first occasion on the 16th inst. and again on the 18th inst. From the examination, I was able to form an opinion as to his state of mind. In my opinion, he is in a sound state of mind and quite capable of understanding the proceedings and making his defence.

By Mr. Jardine—I was with the prisoner about 30 minutes on each occasion. We examined him carefully in his manner, appearance, bodily health, attitude, and condition of intellect, all these tests led me to the conclusion that he is of sound mind. His manner and appearance were not precisely the same on each occasion, being slightly modified the second time. He is perhaps a little more excited to-day in appearance than he was before. From superficial glance at him, this morning, I could not say that he is of sound mind, but half an hour's examination would convince me that he is "shamming" as he was on the previous occasions when I saw him. He tries to put on a form of insanity which does not exist. It is more like dementia than anything else, and it is not dementia. If he were really demented, his manner, appearance, and general condition would be different from what they are. His movements would be different. Even the manner he turns his hands now in an uniform manner on both sides requires a certain amount of intellect. In that form of insanity patients have a peculiar manner of slitting their hands, which is not the case with the different from that assumed by the prisoner. It is certainly true that insanity shows itself in various forms. In some forms of insanity, you can tell pretty well what a man will do. I should not, if he did something I did not expect him to do. By that alone was evidence of a man not being insane. He was spoken to in Mahratee by one of the warders of the jail, and though he did not answer, he understood. He was told to put out his tongue and he did so, and he threw down his head and struck the cap on the floor with an exhibition of anger, which would not have been the act of a demented person. The anger shown distinguished the act from that of a demented person. I should say the expression of anger formed part of his performance of the insanity. Dementia is only one of insanity. If a person were told to do some simple thing and did it but in an angry way, that would be sign of insanity; but in this instance he was irritated. I mean the prisoner was handled rather roughly and shoved about. I had nothing to do with his treatment but was only examining him. There was, I think, sufficient cause for his becoming angry. I observed his profile, when he could not see me, but there were other persons present. His manner was the same. He had a dull stupid appearance, looking at the ground, and his behaviour was systematic. He would not look at any one. An unwillingness to meet other persons eyes is a characteristic of lunacy, particularly in melancholy cases. At home, the form of madness assumed is generally mania, but in this country, it is generally dementia. A man in this country is more likely to assume a reserved silent condition than an excited one.

Mr. Jardine—Do you consider that at this moment the prisoner is capable of making his defence?

The witness—That would be saying positively that he is sane, and I think it is possible that he may be insane.

By the Advocate-General—My belief is that he is sane, as the result of my examinations. I am strongly of opinion that he is sane.

By the Judge—I mean by that that I believe he is simulating insanity.

Dr. Langley, Surgeon Major in the Bombay Army, and Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said—I examined the prisoner in company with Dr. Blanc and Dr. Murphy on both occasions. From my examinations, I believe him to be of sound mind.

Dr. W. P. Partridge, Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, and Surgeon to the Common Jail, examined by the Advocate-General, said the prisoner has been under my medical care since 19th of August to this date. I examine every prisoner who enters the jail on the first day he comes in. During that time, I have had opportunities of forming an opinion as to his state of mind, and I believe he is of sound mind. When I first examined him on the 19th of August, he showed no symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and he was in good physical health. I did not observe any symptoms whatever of his mind being affected by shock. About a week after he was in my care one hour, he exhibited a modified form something like the same symptoms he has shown since. That was the first day he was taken before the magistrate, I think it was on that day, or the next day, in the morning. After the exposure of an hour, on that occasion, the prisoner said he felt giddy, and talked freely. Within a day or two afterwards the symptoms reappeared, and lasted about two hours. He recovered as before, but the symptoms appeared a third time and have continued increasing up till now. The third appearance was contemporaneous with one of his appearances in the Police Court. At the present time his physical health is good. At first he did not sleep, but he has slept the last few nights; he apparently got tired of that for many nights, he did not sleep at night. His bodily temperature is normal, a little below the standard of health, from his having constantly taken his clothes of lately, and gone about naked.

By Mr. Jardine—He was watched at first by men being set to sleep with him in the cell, and afterwards by being visited at intervals during the night. He has been watched latterly at times when he was not aware of being watched. He was then fast asleep. His manner when awake has been all along much the same as it is now, but not quite so pronounced. His manner when awake has not been found different in kind from what it is now. Dementia might follow an attack of homicidal mania. After the two first seizures, the prisoner did not show pleasure. He was apathetic as a native usually is, taking things as they came. I have not had much experience of diseases of the brain. I believe the prisoner to be of sound mind because the symptoms have increased as his trial approached. That would not be the case with real insanity in this form. He shows too much intelligence for this form of insanity. If his insanity was real, he would remain in the same state. Increase of his madness as his madness is more useful I take to be strong evidence that a man is feigning. The symptoms might increase in a case of real insanity as they have done now. I have had one case of apparently feigned insanity under my care before, but that was not a clear case of shamming at all. English people generally feign an acute form of mania, but it is not so with natives, I should think. They would naturally act according to temperament. If the prisoner's trial had not been approaching, and I had been led to observe him, I should have come to the same conclusion. Independent of the trial, the form of madness assumed is not manis, monomania, melancholia, or idiotcy. He ought, if insane, to be less intelligent than he is. His actions are under his own control. He eats his food without having fed. He chooses a comfortable position to remain in all day. He slept when he must naturally have been worn out for want of sleep. He will do what he is told to a certain extent, though he wont speak. Those symptoms are not all perfectly consistent with real insanity of this form. A person in a state of dementia could not understand what he was told and yet be unable to answer. Dementia is a complete loss of the intellectual faculties. I don't know any half dementia; you can't half lose your faculties; that would not be dementia. Partial loss of faculties might be caused by mania, monomania, or imbecility. Persons might feed themselves, choose comfortable positions, &c., in forms of insanity other than dementia. Sleeplessness is a symptom of insanity.

By the Advocate-General—I do not know how many days the prisoner went without sleeping. The form of madness assumed is more approaching dementia than any other known form of insanity, but he is too intelligent. My opinion is based upon his general symptoms and condition.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, Sheriff and Coroner of Bombay, said that as Coroner he held an inquest on the body of the murdered girl on the 13th of October, and on that occasion the prisoner was present all the time. The inquest was adjourned to the 20th and was completed on the 31st October. The prisoner was present on all those occasions. I did not see anything in his manner to indicate that he is not of sound mind. He sat quiet and attentive during the inquiry, and at the conclusion of the examination of each witness, when asked if he had any questions to put, he answered intelligently "no."

Mr. Jardine, addressing the jury, called attention to the fact that the only medical gentleman examined who had large experience of the treatment of mental diseases, was the least positive on the question of the prisoner's sanity, and had doubts. He asked the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Considering that he would not be allowed to escape if he was feigning, and considering the terrible peril of placing a man on his trial for murder when he was incapable of making his defence, he asked them to declare that the prisoner was not of sound mind and ought not at present to be tried.

His Lordship, in putting the question of sanity or insanity to the jury, alluded particularly to the evidence of Dr. Partridge, regarding the state of the prisoner on the 2nd of November, the day on which he was first taken before the Police Magistrate and on the subsequent occasion when he underwent the examination. Dr. Blaney spoke to the prisoner having showed no symptoms of insanity on three occasions when he was before him so late as the 31st October. Dr. Murphy, though his opinion was not so strong on the points as that of his fellow physicians, still concurred in their belief that the prisoner was feigning insanity. Dr. Blanc and Dr. Langley said they did not think the prisoner was suffering from insanity; and Dr. Murphy was strongly of opinion that he was sane and was simulating madness, though he could not say positively that he was sane, because it was possible that he might be insane. The jury must start with the presumption that a man was possessed of sufficient sense to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary was proved to their satisfaction; and he could not say there was any evidence before them to show that the prisoner was not as sane as any of the jurymen or himself.

The foreman announced that the jury were of opinion the prisoner was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

His Lordship—I entirely agree with the opinion of the jury, and give a special judgment that the prisoner is not of unsound mind nor incapable of making his defence.

His Lordship suggested that as the day was somewhat advanced in the afternoon, and he had been engaged all this morning, or the Court would be obliged to sit late at night.

The trial will accordingly be proceeded with at 10 o'clock this morning.

THEFT.

Subsequently, before a common jury, Soolia Baloo, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing seven brass pots, an iron ladle, and several other articles, belonging to Lukmin Pursad Hamachand, a sepoy in the employment of Eduljee Shapoorjee Mehta, who lives in Dhobie Talao. It appeared that on the 14th of November the prosecutor was absent from his room, for half an hour, and when he returned, he saw the prisoner coming out of the room with a bundle under his arm. He *pukaraod* the prisoner, who dropped the bundle and begged for mercy, and gave him into the custody of a police sepoy. In the bundle which the prisoner had under his arm when he was caught, and which was opened in the police chowky, were the brass pots and other articles, which the prosecutor had left in his room when he went out. The prisoner said that because he had been in trouble once or twice before, this charge had been fabricated by his enemies. He also asserted that the police sepoy who had him in custody asked him to plead guilty, and offered to give him a reward of four annas in the event of his being convicted. (Laughter.) The prisoner was found guilty, and having been previously convicted five times, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALEXANDRA S. AND W. COMPANY REPELLED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday last at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1876; to declare a dividend; to elect directors; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair; and there was a large attendance of shareholders, while many people crowded the foot-paths to learn the upshot of the sweeping accusations made against the directors of the company by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, one of their auditors. The proceedings were conducted in the Gujeratee language.

Mr. Bapujee Nowrojee, assistant to the secretary, treasurer, and agent, read the notice convening the meeting of the 26th October last, and another notice calling the adjourned meeting. At the suggestion of Mr. Langley, the company's solicitor, who was present, section 58 of the articles of association was read to the shareholders to show that it was competent to them to transact at an ordinary general meeting the business which was to be placed before them.

The Chairman then said through Mr. Bapujee Nowrojee,—Gentlemen,—The annual general meeting of the company was called on the 26th October 1876, but as you are well aware, we had to adjourn it on account of the High Court restraining the directors of the company from holding their meeting. An application was made to set aside the injunction. It has been set aside, the plaintiffs bearing the whole cost of the case. Your directors then, before, taken this opportunity to convene the adjourned meeting.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1876, printed copies of which had been circulated to the shareholders, were next read. Before they were adopted and passed, the directors wished that the report made to the shareholders by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, one of the auditors, should be read.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, a director, said the report ought to be read. He requested, however, that in commenting upon it, no strictures upon the motives or the character and conduct of the auditor should be made. The shareholders might ask for explanations and inform themselves of all the facts, but they were requested to refrain from referring to the private motives of the auditor or anything of that sort.

The auditor's report was here read and explained to the shareholders. It has already been published by us in connection with the injunction motion made to the High Court.

Mr. Bapujee Nowrojee said that, from the report read to them, it would have been seen that no direct accusation of wilful breach of trust was made against the directors, but that the auditor dealt in vague general statements.

Mr. Choonilal Motilal—How long has Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy been an auditor of the company?

Mr. Bapujee—He has been an auditor since 1871-72.

Mr. Choonilal—I say if the man has been an auditor so many years, why did he remain quiet for such a long time? The circumstance itself is suspicious, and shows that he must have had a motive in coming forward now. I think we should pay no attention to the report, and heed not what the man says.

Several other shareholders cried approvingly "yes, yes."

Mr. C. N. Cama—I must beg of you to hear the explanations of the directors, and not go away after simply hearing the statements of the auditor.

Mr. Bapujee Nowrojee read the following explanation offered on behalf of the directors,—Gentlemen,—It must have been tolerably obvious from the general tone of the letters of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy which have been just read to you that the feeling which prompted them is attributable far more to personal animosity than to a real desire to discharge his duty as an auditor. You, gentlemen, must be of opinion that he has far exceeded that duty in framing that report as it stands. However we ask your indulgence to listen to some explanation which we beg to offer you. If after this you still require any further elucidation on the subject, you are perfectly welcome to ask anything you like. In the first place, your directors beg to say that the balance sheet and the profit and loss account which have been sent to you beforehand bear the signature of Mr. Byramjee and his co-auditor, Mr. Jehanghier Gustadjee, stating that the balance sheet contains a

usual effect of all atmospheric conditions—that of rendering their victim oblivious, if not sceptical, of another and a large r life outside and above him.

Mutatis Mutandis—the same description applies to his congener 'the plunger' in town. Perhaps there is more vice in the latter, as he is older, and presumably should know better than the Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate. But his constitutional pecoliarities are radically the same. Instead of the college 'wine-parties,' he has his evenings with guinea-points and a fiver on the rub at his club; instead of the limited speculations on the result of the Boat race, he has his heavy investments on the great race-meetings of the year, and his colossal Derby sweepstakes; instead of the amiable recreations of some 'Bump-Supper,' he has his select Greenwhich parties, together with an occasional leaning towards pastimes and haunts which it is needless to name. The disease has asserted itself in an aggravated form; before it was the measles, now it is the small-pox. But, again, the entire absorption of the hapless individual in the life he has chosen the absolute indifference to pursuits and tastes uncongenial to his temporary infatuation, is a matter alike for wonder and pity.

Another variety of the 'Sturm und Drang' period of life is the intellectual stage, which may fitly be described by the name. More insidious and deadly is this aspect of the human malady, for it lasts longer and makes its victim a closer prisoner. The revolt against authority, which before exhibited itself in comparatively harmless eccentricities of life, now takes the form of a serious and prolonged mental iconoclasm. Old creeds, ancient faiths, familiar ethical standards, consecrated forms of philosophic dogmas—all go down like chaff before the wind on which the 'Sturm und Drang' has laid its strong compulsion. Then emerges in all its singular outlines the mental constitution of the youthful fellow and tutor of his college. He is a strange being, this young philosopher; in most cases he thinks it his duty to act the part of a juvenile Voltaire; his favourite poets are Swinburne and Baudelaire; he fills his shelves with Comte's *Philosophie Positive*; he prattles in his innocent way about art and the Renaissance; he covers his walls with grotesque china and oaken cabinets, and copies of the masters of perspective: he talks about 'Hebrew mythology,' by which he means what more ordinary people call the 'Old Testament;' he enters the lists as the obstinate champion of whatever is *recherché* and *bizarre*; he would fain dress his sisters in hues which give the general appearance of faded chintz; he cultivates long hair, and is not over-anxious to pay his bills. The 'æsthetic don' is a creation of a modern age, it may be hoped an ephemeral one; but while he lasts, one scarcely knows whether to call him a disembodied dilettantist or a pernicious mystic. He has got off by heart certain rhythmic sentences about the necessity of 'fresh pulsations in life,' and the charms of 'a quickened consciousness,' and the utter irredeemable failure of 'forming habits' in life; while, meanwhile, the wide general currents of humanity and active practical existence sweep by him unconcerned, and leave him stranded, though he knows it not, on the arid sands of his self-engrossed vanity.

There are adolescent M.P.'s not unlike the juvenile M.A. But the phase of idiocyncrasy is altered. Before the inspiration was a pseudo-æstheticism, now it is a pseudo-Liberalism. Everything is wrong to the youthful champion of this propaganda: social regulations, the poor-laws, the acts of Government, above all, the intricacies of foreign diplomacy. Fiery pamphlets are written—brochures dewolf alike of taste, or point, or interest; abortions in print, penned in some impossibly short period, or due to some inconceivable courtesy on the part of publishers. With the authors we have no feelings left of wonder; they are merely passing through a stage of political 'storm;' or else, if they be not self-styled politicians, they are feverish theorists in social philosophy, with a plethora of adjectives, and a tendency to spell 'God' with a small 'g.'

Not only to individuals, however, but also to nations comes the 'Sturm und Drang.' The historic period in Germany which was called by this name, after the title of Klinger's book, has been already noticed. Germany's immediate neighbour, France, is for ever manifesting symptoms of the disease. For, of course, to nations with their continuous life and ever youthful enthusiasms the period of political excitement comes not once or twice. Ever and anon there are bursts of wild zeal, preceded by stagnation, and succeeded by the calm of decaying energies and exhausted passion. As a matter of fact, as in France, there is constitutionally an excitable temperament, there above all do we find stages of 'Sturm und Drang'—in revolutions, in the guillotining of kings, in Reigns of Terror, and in premature dreams of universal brotherhood.

Yet, even in quieter, more methodical, more practical Albion, signs and symptoms of such movements are not wanting. Shall we instance 'the spacious times' of Queen Elizabeth? Shall we speak of the Raleighs with their wild dreams of Gold Coasts? or Marlowe's with their alternations of drunken brawls and visions of Tamburlaine? or Francis Bacons with their *Opus Magnum* in one hand and their illicit spoils of peculation in the other? Or shall we even venture to come down to recent months, and talk of 'Bulgarian horrors' and fiery political harangues, and Fawcetts and Freemans, and Mr. J. A. Mac-Gahan? Are we passing now through a phase of 'Sturm und Drang'? Who shall say, or dare to apply the probing-knife of calm philosophy to the hysterics of post-prandial platforms? Yet, as the wild adventures of a Raleigh gave us the practical, though not sublime, advantages of possessing potatoes and tobaccoo, so even the eccentricities of our present 'Sturm und Drang' 'Sturm und Drang' it be) may issue in the substantial benefit of letting a little political blood, even though the Turkish Empire may not be numbered with the past, and the Eastern Question be yet unsolved.

GEORGE SAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.*

(Saturday Review.)

The autobiography of George Sand has been republished in four closely printed volumes of moderate size, and appears less formidable than in the numerous volumes of the original edition. No arrangement of type can, however, make it anything but a very long and not very readable work. There is some interest attaching to parts of George Sand's story, and there are passages in the book which no one but George Sand could have written. But it is lamentably diffuse, and is stuffed with extraneous padding beyond the limits of even an indulgent reader's indulgence. More than a fourth of the work is not in any sense the history of George Sand's life. It is a publication of a pile of letters which her father wrote to her grandmother before she was born, or while she was a child in arms. It required all the assurance of an established literary reputation to offer as a portion of an autobiography the letters of a person who had been dead fifty years when the autobiography was written, and who died when the autobiographer was three-years old. That the autobiography proper is made to last through so many pages is chiefly due to the style of writing which in George Sand was partly natural, and partly fostered by the pleasing sense of facility accompanying its use and by the knowledge that every page she wrote would be paid for. In one way her style is admirable. It is flowing, easy, free from affectation, and full of masterly turns of language. In every page there are sentences which are models of French composition. But it is a style singularly adapted for the practice of the great art of spinning out what the writer has to say. She found it at once pleasant, easy, and lucrative to give half-a-dozen pages to a description of the birds she kept, and as many to a memoir of her dolls. This kind of easy writing is proverbially hard reading, and George Sand never abandoned herself to it so completely as in her autobiography. She is never prosy, for she writes too well; but she often inspires the feeling with which we listen to a good sermon after we begin to feel hungry. It is excellent, but we wish it would stop.

The mode, therefore, in which the work is composed is enough to prevent its ever becoming popular. The materials, too, which the writer had at her command are not of a very engaging character. They are, to a large extent, only materials because the writer chooses to say they are. There can be no end to autobiographies if the historian is free to chronicle everything that may in some obscure way have influenced character, or come across the thread of existence. At the opening of the work the reader is offered an elaborate portraiture of George Sand's great grandfathers second wife. This lady had not the remotest connexion with George Sand by lineage, and could have had no more influence on her character than Marie Antoinette had. But she made a person to write about, and any person or thing that could be somehow connected with a relation, a friend, or an acquaintance, came within George Sands unbounded notions of the permissible materials of an autobiography. All that can be said for the book is that any one who likes to read it will have gone through nearly two thousand pages of exceedingly well-written French, will know something about George Sand, and will have discovered some descriptions that are really powerful and some thoughts that are really suggestive. During the perusal he may have often regretted that two-thirds of the book were ever written. There is not the slightest harm in them, but they are either foreign to the subject or tediously diffuse. All this Frenchmen, it may be presumed, would feel as much as Englishmen. But to us in England peculiar obstacles present themselves in the way of any very ready enjoyment of the work. It is the study of the life and character of a woman. It therefore takes us into a region of literature that is above all others distasteful. We have been saturated with studies of the lives and characters of women, with analyses of every shade of feminine goodness and badness, until the heart is sick and the soul faint at the prospect of adding to the long list of the delineations of how women feel, and why they feel, and what makes them feel, and whether they ought or ought not to feel. The virtues, too, as well as the failings of George Sand are thoroughly un-English. No English girl ever did feel or could feel, ever did behave, or could behave, as she felt and behaved. It is therefore hard to do her justice. No habit is more deeply rooted in the English mind than that of taking for granted that we ought to imitate what we admire; and it is perhaps true that we gain by the habit more than we lose. If it is asked whether the history of the life of George Sand is the history of a life to imitate which would make an Englishwoman happy and good, it must be answered that it is not such a history. But to do justice to George Sand we must approach her and her history from a different point of view. The difference between George Sand and the introspective heroines of English fiction is, first that she really lived, and, secondly, that she was a woman of genius. If we once decide that we have nothing to do with her as a model of English conduct, we shall find in her and her history much that deserves admiration and respect.

When, however, we say that she is not to be taken as a model of English conduct, it must not be supposed that her autobiography is in the least tainted with records or feelings of impurity. A book more absolutely pure could not be found. If she ever had any feelings or faults that would not bear to be written down, they find no place in her autobiography. The coldness of the book to all that has to do with the love of men and women is as the coldness of ice. Her wanderings of feeling, so far as it finds expression in this record, ran in a different groove. She tells us how she esteemed her grandmother, idolized and quarrelled with her foolish mother, bore with the brutality of a drunken brother, made and kept a few intimate friends while she shocked a provincial public by her eccentricities, was the sister of a poet, and adored her children, and especially her boy, with a jealous infatuation. When, again, it is said that there was much in her to love and admire, it must not be supposed that she depicts herself as a person whom it was at all easy or pleasant to live with. She professed to write the truth when she wrote her history, and she certainly does not paint her own portrait in very glowing colours. She was by nature very melancholy and very excitable; she was often brooding, and was often seized with spasmodic views of her duties. She was constantly taking up new and qusiut views of her relations to others in the depths of her soul, and astonishing her little circle by the varying lights in which she regarded them. She was not practical. She was obliged to give up housekeeping because she could not keep within the sum fixed for her expenses. In a quarter of a century, by the hard labour of her pen, she made nearly a million of france, and at the end of the quarter of a century she was still obliged to write to live. She was eccentric, and she was eccentric on principle. To escape from the bondage of conventionalities seemed to her the height of bliss, and she found one method of such escape in constantly dressing in man's clothes. She separated herself from her sex even more completely by a hatred for the toilet and all that has to do with it. She took part in *la chasse* after a truly French fashion, pushing her ardour to the length of rheumatism in the great art of decoying quails into a net. When her society did not suit her, she used to go to her bedroom and ponder over the mystery of existence. A woman less suited for the ordinary routine of married life could not be conceived, and perhaps her best excuse for making her husband indifferent was that she was really and truly miserable herself.

The simple outline of her story may be briefly summed up as follows:—Aurora Dupin was the granddaughter of an illegitimate daughter of Marshal Saxe, who, after having been married to Count Horn, was considered to be descending in her second marriage with M. Dupin, the son of a farmer-general. He was sixty when he married, and died at seventy, leaving his widow with one son and a fortune embarrassed, though still considerable, out of the wreck of which she bought the small property of Nohant in Berry, which descended to George Sand, and where the novelist spent most of her life, and where she died a few months ago. The son lived to be an officer in the army, had the honesty to marry the mother of George Sand, the daughter of a bookseller, just before the birth of Aurora in 1804, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Nohant in 1807, when Aurora was three years old. The child was passionately attached to her mother, a foolish, excitable, ignorant woman; but her grandmother, who was not only the great lady of the family, but a woman of character and sense, with a sort of Voltairian high breeding, prevailed in the family contests that inevitably ensued, and the little girl was left in her charge, while the mother went off to Paris. Aurora was educated by a dependent of the family, who had previously been the tutor of her father. She had, she tells us, a good memory and no love of study, and, although she acquired a habit of discussing subjects much beyond her years, she made little progress in languages or accomplishments. When she was thirteen she was sent to the English convent at Paris, where, after having at first distinguished herself as one of the ringleaders of school-girl mischief, she suddenly took an intensely devout turn, and wished to devote herself to a religious life; but she was firmly and judiciously discouraged in her purpose by the convent authorities. At sixteen she left the convent and returned to Nohant, where she was allowed to do just as she pleased, exchanged devotion for philosophy, wandered over the fields dressed in boy's clothes with her former tutor, and rode, thought, and wept to her heart's satisfaction. When, however, she was little more than seventeen her grandmother died, and she went to join her mother at Paris. There, in the following spring, she met M. Dudevant, and married him in the autumn. It was a marriage, if not of love, yet of inclination, and she chose for herself. But it was from the outset an unhappy one. It is greatly to her credit that, whatever complaints she may have had against her husband, they find scarcely any place in her autobiography, while she freely gives us to understand how very trying she must have been to her husband, with her fits of depression, her indifference to the life around her, and her adoration of her baby. At last, after eight years of discord, she made, and her husband gladly accepted, the proposal that she should live at least half the year in Paris. All that she asked was sixty pounds a year to live on, and she purposed making up by writing what more was necessary. She took a garret in a house, as in France, this form of clothing being, she tells us, much more economical as well as more comfortable than that of a woman. Even with this help she found it very hard to support herself and her youngest child, a little girl, but she felt she could write and persevered. Jules Sandeau was entirely recast in her first effort, *Rose et Blanche*, so to make it his own. The publishers asked for another work, and as *Indiana*, her next effort, was entirely her compesition, Jules Sandeau could not put his name to it, and her husband's family strongly objected to her putting her own. A friend suggested that Sand would be a happy compromise between borrowing and abandoning Jules Sandeau's name altogether. She prefixed George as a common Berry name, in harmony with her clothes, and calculated to propitiate the critics, who would not easily have allowed that a woman could write well. *Indiana* was followed by *Valentine*; and before she was thirty she found that she had won a position which, so long as health and strength lasted, would secure her a modest competence; and in 1833 she was able to go to Italy, and find in Venice the foundation for the first portion of *Consuelo*. In 1835 she separated finally from her husband, obtaining a judicial decree in her favour, after changes and recriminations of a very painful kind. Finally, in 1838, she bought of him, to use her own words, the exclusive management of her two children for 2,000*l.*, and thenceforward their relations were of a very distant but amicable kind. Her boys health was precarious, and she took him a long journey in the south of Europe, accompanied by the musician Chopin, with whom she says she lived for eight years on a footing of maternal friendship, although she often found him an insufferable nuisance, as he was even more depressed, wayward, and irritable than she was herself. Accident or predilection led her to place herself subsequently under the guidance of the leading Socialists of the day; and there appears to have been no one in her long and varied career whom she worshipped with the romantic admiration that she bestowed on Pierre Leroux. Towards the end of the reign of Louis Philippe she began to collect materials for her autobiography, and finished it by composing at intervals in the seven years from 1848 to 1855. The new edition contains a short appendix, in which, in the form of a letter to Louis Ulbach, she brings her history down to 1869; but the notice she supplies of her later years is too scanty and general to add anything to the reader's knowledge of her life; and if fresh materials are needed, they must be sought in the numerous works which she continued to publish until death arrested her pen.

An impartial perusal of the autobiography give, on the whole, a high notion of George Sand's character. Many as were her faults, and great as are the imperfections of her writings, there was both in her life and in what she wrote a spirit of nobleness which, if sometimes obscured, was never absent. She strove to think and to act rightly. Her bent was to what was extreme, but it was also to what was generous, and she devote herself to what seemed from time to time to her to betrue. She threw herself passionately into the most mystical form of Catholicism, and then with equal passion into a philosophical creed which had at least the merit of satisfying her. She had a deep sense of the misery of the world. It gave her genuine pain that vice and misfortune made so many human beings unhappy, and would continue to make them unhappy in spite of anything she could do for them. She was on all occasion ready to do anything for anybody. Her demonstrative attachement to her mother was largely due to a wish not to have it thought she was too grand to own a mother much below her father's family in position. Through evil and good she clung to her friends, and her friends clung to her. Her continued poverty was in a great degree caused by her profuse charity. The thought of God and the thought of the poor were the two main thoughts of her life. She was not talking mere fine talk when she said that what made her really happy was the consciousness that, however much she might be decried or blamed, she clung to truth. Admirable as may be this clinging to the truth in the sense in which George Sand meant it, those who are qualified to enjoy the happiness it affords are very limited in number. It means clinging to a bold, unusual, decisive opinion, and such opinions are generally formed by seeing things from a single exclusive point of view. This point of view may be the right one, or it may not, while the happiness of adhering to it seems much the same in either case. Whatever merits, however, there are in honest enthusiasm, George Sand possessed them, and it is undeniable that much of the interest of her writings depends on her power of inspiring the conviction that, if she was an enthusiast, she was an honest one. At the same time she was neither in her life nor in her writings wanting in a streak of common sense. She was always ready to retire from society, to live a humble country life, to share the griefs and joys of the poor. She kept entirely out of the region of current politics. She knew that she knew nothing of history or science. All this is reflected in her works, which are for the most part distinguished by a sensible want of sense. Of the more intimate secrets of her genius her life tells nothing, as they were necessarily unknown even to herself. Neither her history nor her self-analysis could explain how she came to write *Mauprat* and *Consuelo*. It is enough for those who care to pursue the study to find that in her writings there were elements constantly present which were reflections of what she herself felt, or did, or suffered; and that it may be said for her, what cannot be said for all writers of genius, that on the whole she gained by the story of her life, or of as much as she could tell of it, being known.

THE REPULSIVE ASPECT OF MARRIED LIFE.

(The World.)

Let it at once be stated that the epithet 'repulsive' here employed in its original sense as signifying simply that which repels or deters, without attaching any idea of loathsomeness or deformity to the subject it qualifies, as, for example the negative pole of a magnet is said to repel or to be repulsive without any stigma being implied. It is merely intended to formulate under this title the considerations which the mind on the eve of marriage which every man of well-regulated mind should conduct with himself before he gives judgment in favour of entering the married state. Of the men who marry there are two classes—those who meet a woman and decide on marrying her, and those who decide on marrying and then look out for the woman. The latter unquestionably pursue the wiser course. Married life, no matter who one's partner is, is an important change of status, bringing with it its own advantages and disadvantages, and the relative claims of these can be much more easily and justly discussed when the question assumes an abstract shape. The man who sets himself to solve the problem with reference to himself and a particular woman brings to the consideration of it a mind baissed by predilections, and resembles a person who asks advice, intending to take it only in the case of its being consonant with his own views and wishes.

On the other hand the man who adopts the second course may reasonably hope to arrive at a satisfactory result. It is one side of such a preliminary inquiry that we now wish to maintain; the opposite argument has been sufficiently pressed time out of mind in almost every novel that has been written—marriage between the hero and heroine being the culminating point of bliss and of three volumes—and also by the tacit consent of society. Why, if married life be so altogether sweet and lovely a thing, drop the curtain precisely at its outset? Why not interest our sympathies as strong by in favour of the pair when married as when they were separate units of humanity? The fact is, novelists have recognised the unromantic impracticable nature of married life so thoroughly that when a novel begins with a marriage one is pretty certain that its interest will have to be sustained by a divorce or some other such anomalous incident not naturally pertaining to the course of events. This unhealthy stimulus is largely prevalent in French novels, the education of French people leading them to take but little interest in the 'ingenue' save as a foil to the more attractive married woman, and the example is not without its imitators in English literature. The only other method known to novelists of turning married life to account for their purpose is to centre all the sympathies of the reader on one member of the partnership by depicting his condition in all the repulsiveness of which we have spoken. Witness the household of Clive Newcome or Philip Firmin.

But to turn to reality from fiction. This collapse of the romance of the situation is a great fact. The relations of the parties are at once stripped of their poetry, or that peotry becomes a sustained sham with much difficulty amidst the carking cares and disillusioning details of daily life; the interest of friends rapidly subsides, and the newly-married couple have to take their places among the crowded ranks of husbands and wives—uninteresting as a class by reason of the palpable impossibility of getting up any interest in the majority of its members—instead of that more attractive, because smaller and more select, circle of 'engaged couples.' Further familiarity may not always breed contempt; but the number of people who improve upon acquaintance is very small indeed. Even where all the advantages of similarity of sex, pursuits, age and tastes concur, constant companionship is not generally conducive to increased unanimity and devotion. The very monotony of the things makes it distasteful. Take the case of a regimental mess or a college common-room. Each member likes the other well enough, and when separated from them perhaps longs occasionally for their company; but during the periods when they are unavoidably together he gets to hate the sight of the same faces night after night and day after day. And the closeness of association in these instances is nothing to that between husband and wife—between whom moreover many of the above enumerated common grounds of interest are necessarily lacking. The remark is so old as to have passed into a proverb. 'If I want my wife, well, there she is; and if I dont want her, there she is still; and if coarsely couched, it contains an element of truth. Many a man would be deterred from marriage if he reckoned up the number of hours he would probably have to pass in his wife's society before death should part them.

Then there are really many actual and by no means inconsiderable disadvantages in married life. A man who contemplates matrimony must be prepared to forego much that has hitherto made life pleasant to him—the numerous invitations to dinner and country houses will be restricted to the number of his very intimate friends; society will lose for him that indefinable charm which consists in the constantly present possibility that you may meet the ideal being you have all your life long been in quest of; absolute solitude, that occasionally most delightful of conditions, will be impracticable; the money which formerly supplied what the bachelor considers the necessaries of life may have to be diverted to the provision of many interesting articles of household requirement. Then the particular trials of married life are especially exasperating in their prosaic littleness; big enough to cause discomfort, they are too small to excite sympathy. The substitution of an omnibus for a hansom cab, of a pipe for a cigar, bad clothes for good ones, are all inconsiderable in themselves; but they are apt to make a man feel aggrieved and the more so, as they appear to others natural consequences of his change of state, and as such evoke no pity or interest. The poor married man has the more poignant discomfort of seeing the woman he loves subjected to what he, if not she, considers unfitting inconveniences, tending as it does at the same time to ennoble and degrade her in his eyes. Poverty to a bachelor means little more than an agreeable and cheery Bohemianism, rather to be laughed at than groaned under; to a married man it means an infinity of distasteful shifts both for himself and others, and a continuous comparison of his condition and belongings with other men's and with his own former state of existence. No man can stand seeing his wife with bad gloves or boots, however careless he may himself have been as a bachelor of those articles of attire.

The rich man who marries is not exposed to these particular afflictions; but then his life has hitherto been made so easy for him that he stands in no need of altering its course, and more readily resents any interference with its comfort. And a rich young man's amusements, even those which are perfectly innocent, are just of that sort which do not accord with married life. Rapid and distant travelling, late hours, much and varied society, club-life—all these are inconsistent with, and have to give way to, the possession of a wife and family. A vast number of men who would rejoice and find comfort in the society of a wife cannot stand the possibility of a family. The taste for children is not one naturally implanted in the male heart. Most men see in children merely troublesome adjuncts to otherwise pleasant households, almost irrational beings licensed to make themselves obnoxious. Married life without a family might be moderately enjoyable; but fractious children, with their attendant staff of stolid nurses; a home disturbed by juvenile noise and devastated by juvenile mischief; clothes wantonly destroyed, and education wantonly thrown away; the contingency of ruin, thanks to the extravagance of a son, or of misery, thanks to a daughter's wilfulness—all these are the danger-signals of matrimony.

In all, save those which are exceptional cases, the married man enters on a condition of anxiety and responsibility as to pecuniary matters to which the bachelor is a total stranger. He knows that if he does not provide for those of his own household he will be worse than an infidel, while the very causes which necessitate that provision render it all the more difficult to make. If he daughters, he has to accumulate in part of one life sufficient to provide for the whole of several; and instead of earning an annuity, he has to set himself to make a fortune. Nor is it only the labour of so striving that oppresses him, but the constantly present anxiety lest he may fail in attaining his object, with a painful consciousness of the consequences to others attendant on such failure. The only men who undertake this task and responsibility with a *cœur leger*, specially unaccountable in their case, are the clergy. It may be done in faith; but to the lay mind it savours of presumption.

On the question of the awful misery sometimes inflicted on a man by his wife's misconduct it is needless to touch. Still,

'Such
Things will happen—ay, e'en 'mongst the phlegmatic Dutch;'

and marriage means putting the whole of your future life absolutely into a woman's hand, which, however great your confidence in the woman of your choice, is no light thing to do. In a minor degree however a man may fairly contemplate the possibility of disappointment in his wife. The customs of modern society seem specially adapted to prevent a man from forming an accurate diagnosis of a woman's character and mind, unless and until he marries her, when it is too late. Thus it is quite on the cards that on closer communion there may show themselves many little twists and idiosyncrasies of thought or manner which in the casual acquaintance would pass unnoticed, but which the intimate and protracted contact of married life exaggerates into intolerable irritations, many points of difference on matters in which unanimity is essential, and many divergences of interest and taste, at last leading to the wish that divorce for incompatibility of temper was an established institution in this country.

Lastly, a man should carefully consider the other members of the family into which he contemplates marrying. When his Ruth comes to him she says emphatically, 'My people shall be thy people;' and besides a mother-in-law, that institution upon which enough and more than enough satire and vituperation has been poured, she brings in her train a large ready-made family connection which may or may not contain most undesirable elements.

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